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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

BUILD DREDGES, COMPRESSORS FOR SOVIET CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS:
CHIRCHIK PLANT PRODUCTION SHOWS POOR RECORD

ASSEMBLE DREDGES FOR KAKHOVKA GES -- Riga, Sovetskaya Latvya, 6 Feb 52

The Zaporozh'ye Dnepr Administration of the Gidromontazh Trust is assembling heavy suction dredges for the builders of the Kakhovka GES.

Zaporozh'ye Dnepr Administration assembling a 1,000-80 suction dredge.

COMPLETE DREDGE AHEAD OF SCHEDULE -- Moscow, Pravda, 20 Feb 52

The Gor'kiy Krasnoye Sormovo Plant imeni Zhdanov has completed ahead of schedule a suction dredge for the Main Turkmen Canal project. A group of workers from the plant is going to the construction site to assemble and test the dredge before turning it over to the builders.

In the near future, the plant will put out another of these suction dredges for the Main Turkmen Canal builders.

654 DIFFERENT MACHINES FOR CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS -- Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 8 Feb 52

The Moscow Pump Plant imeni Kalinin has put out 28 heavy dredging pumps, 22 of which were sent to the builders of the Volga-Don Canal. The plant has so far built a total of 654 different machines for the great construction projects.

COMPLETE TENTH PUMP -- Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 16 Feb 52

The Sverdlovsk Uralkhimmash Plant has completed the assembly of its tenth dredging pump built for the great construction projects.

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NEW COMPRESSOR GOES INTO SERIES PRODUCTION -- Yerevan, Kommunist, 25 Jan 52

The Penza Compressor Plant has established series production of air compressors for use in coal mines, oil fields, and metallurgical enterprises. They put out 100 cubic meters of air per minute, at a pressure of 8 atmospheres.

Recently, the first consignment of these compressors was sent to the Kakhovka GES site.

COMPRESSORS PERFORM WELL -- Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 12 Feb 52

The SG-8 compressors produced by the Moscow Borets Plant are working well at many construction sites as well as in many industrial enterprises.

On 11 February, the plant sent two compressors to the Volga-Don Canal site. They will be used to run pneumatic construction tools.

POOR RECORD IS RESULT OF UNEVEN PRODUCTION RATE -- Tashkent, Pravda Vostoka, 16 Feb 52

The Chirchik Sredazkhimmash Plant failed to meet the 1951 plan, running production costs 6.5 percent above the planned figure, and suffering a loss of 4,500,000 rubles. The plant has incurred many just complaints as a result of its recent dealings. The Sverdlovsk Uralmash Plant received only 40 of the 65 compressors which the Sredazkhimmash Plant was to have sent it during 1951; those which did arrive were late. In 1952, the situation did not improve: compressors arrived off schedule in January and February, and the Uralmash Plant now has no idea when the next compressor will arrive.

The poor performance of the Sredazkhimmash Plant stems from its uneven production rate. For example, in recent years, the plant has fulfilled the January plans, but has done so by completing 12 percent of the plan in the first third of the month, 17 percent in the second third, and making up the rest in a violent speed-up in the last third. With the production running so unevenly, failure to supply valve bonnets and seats to the assembly section on time frequently holds up the testing of five to ten machines at a time. One machine spent 5 days on the testing stand instead of the allotted 2 days because machine shop No 3 failed to get the oil filter and condenser to the assemblers on schedule. This, of course, held up the testing of the other compressors.

The plant foundry, with 22 percent of its castings defective, constitutes a bottleneck. Many cylinders for the V-302-K compressor are found to be defective after they arrive at the machine shop. Chief Engineer Berg, and Chief Metallurgist Ostrovskiy say that the defects are caused by gas bubbles. Specialists from Tashkent Plants who have visited the Sredazkhimmash Plant attribute the occurrence of defects to dirt in the foundry, stating that dirt gets into the molding sand and causes flaws in the molds. In 1951, losses from defective castings amounted to 2,700,000 rubles; yet despite this, even the most elementary order has not been established in the foundry.

Fewer than half the organizational and technological measures contained in the 1951 plan have been put into effect; a central sand-conditioning department has not yet been set up, and basic labor-consuming processes are still not mechanized.

Other shops are equally backward. In the boiler shop, 22-millimeter sheet iron is bent by hand. Heavy forgings are moved about by hand while electric cars and cranes are idle.

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In December 1950, Petrov, the plant director, issued an order calling for the establishment of the method of F. Kovalev in utilizing Stakhanovite experience. The method has not been established. The plant still lags. Nothing much is being done about meeting the 1952 plan.

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